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CALEDONIA	7 MAY	MACEDONIA	4 JUNE	EGYPT	3 JULY
VICTORIA	14	INDIA	12	DONGOLA	10
ARABIA	21	PERSIA	19	CALEDONIA	17
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R.M.S. Orient will leave Suez about June 1 | R.M.S. Oruba will leave Suez about June 15

HOMeward to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY, B.M.S. Ormara will leave Port Said June 5 | R.M.S. Oruba will leave Port Said June 19

SUMMER: Port Said to Marseilles 1st Class, £ 9.15. 2nd Class, £ 6.15. 3rd Class, £ 5. 0. 0.

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No. 7,500]

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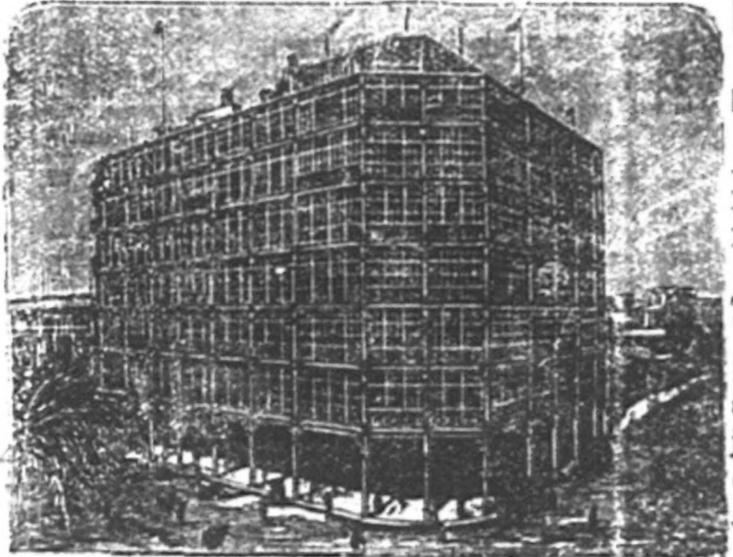
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The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1906.

EGYPTIAN BANKING.

Among the many subjects of general interest dealt with by Lord Cromer in his annual report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan, to the main features of which we have already referred, that of the growth of banking operations in the Khedivial dominions is deserving of particular attention. As Lord Cromer states, there can be no better indication of the development of commercial activity in Egypt than is afforded by the remarkable increase, during the last few years, both in the number of banks established and the volume of business which they transact. Joint-stock banks in Egypt may be classed under three heads:

(1) Those which are exclusively Egyptian, deriving their constitution from Khedivial Decree, and having their administration and seat of operations in Egypt; (2) those which, although their business is confined more or less to Egypt, are constituted under the law of the countries where their principal Board of Directors is re-ident; and (3) those consisting of branches of foreign establishments whose management and larger sphere of activity are elsewhere. Again, some of the institutions are deposit or general banks; while others are mortgage banks, confining their business to loans on real property. In the case of the purely Egyptian deposit banks, their share capital and reserves increased from £2,939,000 in 1901 to £6,300,000 last year; their total liabilities rose in the same period from £1,456,000 to £19,640,000, and their total assets from £10,585,000 to £26,424,000. Were it possible to ascertain the figures relating to the Egyptian business of the foreign banks and the private banking firms, of which there are a considerable number in the country, it is probable that somewhat similar progressive movements would be exhibited.

In a country such as Egypt, where a comparatively high rate of interest is obtainable, it must often be a temptation to bank managers to borrow large sums from the market, on short term, for employment in advances, and Lord Cromer says he could not help thinking, after examining the balance-sheets of most of the leading banks that it would be worth the attention of the directors to consider whether the proportion of their liabilities covered by cash, by money at call on short notice, or by first-class securities, should not be increased. This consideration has confirmed Lord Cromer in the view he has long held, "that it is most advisable that an institution should exist in this country which will, to a certain extent, be what is termed 'the bankers' bank,' and which, in the event of a commercial crisis, would be able to afford assistance to other institutions which might find themselves in 'temporary difficulties.' In the early part of last year informal negotiations were entered into between the Ministry of Finance and the late Sir Elwin Palmer (to whose eminent services to the Egyptian Government and people Lord Cromer pays a graceful tribute), with a view to establishing more intimate relations between the Government and the National Bank of Egypt. Certain limitations of the bank's general business were suggested, so as to bring its practice more nearly in conformity with that of State banks elsewhere, and, while it was recognised on both sides that the commercial conditions of Egypt did not admit of such stringent rules being laid down as are observed by State banks in some other countries, it was agreed that, during one year, a ten per cent. effort should be made by the bank's authorities to meet the wishes of the Government.

Lord Cromer understands that some progress has already been made in this direction, and has every hope that when, as will shortly be the case, negotiations are resumed, it will be found possible to arrive at an understanding satisfactory to both parties. Meanwhile anyone who looks at the balance-sheet of the National Bank of Egypt will readily be able to satisfy himself that its financial position is one of exceptional strength. The development of business which has taken place in recent years in the Egyptian mortgage banks has been even more remarkable than that of the purely deposit institutions. The share and debenture capital and the reserves of the mortgage banks have increased from £7,263,000 in 1901 to no less than £29,749,000 last year; their liabilities rose in the same period from £4,580,000 to £28,403,000 and the total assets from £7,744,000 to £32,655,000, the number of the banks having increased from two to six in the interval. At first sight, the large increase in the capital of these land banks looks rather startling; but Lord Cromer expresses the view that there is nothing in the figures which need cause alarm as to the situation of the landowner class. In the first place, £8,000,000 of the increase in capital was due to financial operations between the Dairia Sanieh Company and the Crédit Foncier, by which the latter took over the debts due to the former. Other important factors were the reduction in the rate of interest, which has taken place in the last few years, and the increasing confidence of the Egyptians generally in banking institutions, these two factors having operated in the direction of substituting the banks, to a great extent, as creditors of the landed classes, in the place of the local usurers. The great appreciation in the value of land would, even if there were no unusual increase in the number of mortgages, have caused a large increase in their capital value. Further sales of land by reclamation companies, which have lately been very active, count for a good deal in the increase, whilst the rapid growth of Cairo and Alexandria has unquestionably been the cause of much borrowing: "many people," as the report suggests, "find it more profitable to mortgage their property in order to build, rather than to withdraw capital from their business." Taking the deposit and mortgage banks together, the capital and reserves have increased from £10,202,000 to £36,019,000 since 1901, and the fact that by far the greater portion of the money came from Europe largely explains the excess of the imports of merchandise and specie over the exports in the past couple of years. Last year the Agricultural Bank was authorised to issue 251,000 new Ordinary shares of £5 each to its old shareholders at par, thus raising the authorised capital from £2,500,000 to £3,740,000, and, at the same time, the directors were empowered to increase the debenture capital from £2,500,000 (which can only be issued in exchange for outstanding bonds) to £6,470,000, and £1,570,000 of the authorised increase has just been offered for subscription in three and a half per cent. bonds at par. In the course of last year the Agricultural Bank made 106,373 loans, varying from £810 to £500, 45,267 of the 58,432 "B" loans (repayable over a period of years and guaranteed by mortgage) ranging from £810 to £500. The total amount outstanding rose from £1,006,000 to £5,914,000 in the past year, and out of a total collection due of £1,433,150, only £874,613 remained uncollected at the end of January, notwithstanding the difficulty occasioned by the lateness of the cotton crop in some parts of the country. This speaks well for the bank and for its customers, and tends to prove that the institution is doing an extremely useful business.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Cotton Worm.

Cotton worm has appeared on several estates near Zagazig.

New Markaz.

The Government has decided to create a new markaz at Khargeh, Assiout province.

Drowned.

A boy and girl were drowned while washing themselves in the Nubariyah Canal at Tod on Monday.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p.m. to-day.

Alle Rudolph.

Mr. H. B. Carver, Mansourah, and M. Gentili have sent a quantity of old clothes for the poor folks dependent on the Asile Rudolph, Alexandria.

All Saints', Cairo.

To-morrow (Ascension Day) there will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and morning prayer at 9.30 a.m. at All Saints' Church, Cairo.

Children's Dance.

A children's dance, organised by Prof. Longhi, will take place at the Zizinia Theatre on Saturday next, commencing at 4 p.m. The professor's pupils will take part.

The Decoration Craze.

An enquiry has been opened into the conduct of three Cairens notables who are accused of extorting seven hundred pounds from an amdeh on the promise of procuring a decoration for him.

A Saydeh Mouled.

The Mouled of Saydeh Fatimah el-Nahawieh was held at Darb el-Ahmar, Cairo, two days ago under the presidency of the Governor of Cairo, who distributed gifts among the poor the same evening.

Hashish Smuggling.

The Cairo Custom house authorities have confiscated a number of barrels which contained 800 kokes of hashish consigned to an Italian contractor in the Capital. The barrels were supposed to contain cement.

Franco-Italian Festival.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers did not play at the Franco-Italian festival in the "French Garden" last night. We understand, however, that arrangements have been made for its performing this evening.

A.L.M. & D.S.

The lecture to be given under the auspices of the Alexandria Literary, Musical and Dramatic Society by Mr. R. Williams, F.R.I.B.A., on "Architecture and Progress," has been unavoidably postponed to Monday, the 28th inst., at 9 p.m. The lecture will take place at the Sailors and Soldiers' Institute.

Husband Hacked to Pieces.

Our Damashour Correspondent states that the Damashour Parquet was full of people on Monday to witness the trial of a woman from Keman Demies (north of Damashour) who had murdered her husband and cut his body into pieces. The hand of the murdered man was found in the house of the prisoner, who has confessed her crime.

Love and Arson.

Our Damashour Correspondent writes:—The chiefs of the tribes of Abou Haida and Abou Shilif both wanted the same girl as a wife for their respective sons. Being a kinswoman of Abou Shilif the latter claimed her for his son by right. The girl's father, however, favoured the suit of Abou Haida's son, and the result was a feud between the two tribes. This morning (Tuesday) the girl's father found his haystack, valued at over a hundred pounds, burnt to the ground, and he suspects the son of Abou Shilif of having set fire to it.

English, Italian, French.

The knowledge of these three languages mentioned above—entitled official in Lord Cromer's report—becomes more necessary every day to all living in Egypt. It is acquired in a short time, and in an attractive manner, in the Berlitz Schools of Cairo, 1, Sharik Kamel, and of Alexandria, 12, Rue Rosette, as the numerous attestations of old pupils prove. Trial lesson free. [Advt.]

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est très faible; presque toutes les valeurs continuent à fléchir. On attribue cette situation aux spéculateurs, qui, désireux de régulariser leur situation avant leur départ, passent des ordres de vente très importants.

La National tombe à 25 31/32.

L'Agroicre resta stationnaire à 9 3/4; les Delta Light également à 12 acheteur.

Les Egyptian Markets perdent 3 pence à 27 3/4, la Crown Brewery 1 franc à 221, la Brasserie des Pyramides 4 francs à 120.

La Casa di Scontò recule de 1 franc à 213 1/2 l'ancienne et la nouvelle de 1 franc à 20 1/2.

La Barque d'Athènes réactionne à 119 1/2.

Les Nongovich Hotels s'inscrivent à 15 3/4 en baisse de 1/8 sur hier.

La Delta Land, échangée, clôture à 3 13/16.

L'Egyptian Investment gagne 1/32 à 1 7/32.

Les Estates avancent de 1/32 à 1 5/8.

Demain, à l'occasion de la fête de l'Ascension la Bourse sera fermée.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

RAPPROCHEMENT MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

YILDIZ DISPLAYS INTEREST.

(Gazette's Special Service).

LONDON, Wednesday.

The Anglo-Russian rapprochement appears to be making steady progress, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. The general opinion here is that the "Standard's" articles are based on reliable information.

The statement that Germany warmly welcomes this entente is doubted.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that great interest is being displayed by the Palace in this subject as affecting the condition of the Armenians in Anatolia.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive has delegated General Thureysson Pacha, his Highness's A.D.C., to proceed to Austria to charter a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd company to convey the Khedivial family to Constantinople. After staying several days in the Turkish Capital his Highness will proceed by the same steamer to Europe, as already announced.

GREEKS IN THE SUDAN.

"Al-Zher" states that the Hellenic Diplomatic Agency in Cairo has proposed to the Sudan Government the establishment of a Greek Consulate at Khartoum. The Hellenic Government would be prepared to renounce the rights conferred by the Capitulations.

GRECO-EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

M. Naoum, delegate of the Hellenic Government, and Az'z Pacha Izzet, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are leaving to-day for Athens in connection with the commercial agreement which has been concluded between Egypt and Greece. The Greek colony in Cairo have given a banquet in honour of M. Naoum.

L'EPARGNE IMMOBILIERE.

The "Journal du Caire" stated a few days ago that the Government had refused to sanction the formation of the company L'Epargne Immobilière. On enquiry, however, we learn that this statement is unfounded. The statutes of the company as well as of some others will not be examined till the next Council of Ministers.

"THE GEISHA" AT THE ALHAMBRA.

Before a house which was crowded in every part, the Lombardo Italian operetta company made their debut at the Alhambra Theatre yesterday evening with an Italian version of the popular musical comedy *The Geisha*. The company is not unknown to Alexandrian audiences, having visited this city previously, and the principal artistes have already gained a popularity which can only be enhanced by last night's performance. The production of *The Geisha* was in every respect satisfactory—singing, music, staging, etc. The only defect to an Englishman's eye were one or two rather grotesque military uniforms in which the naval (?) officers were made to appear. But this is a mere detail: the many Englishmen who were present in the audience last night found little to criticise in the performance, which went with a swing from beginning to end. Sidney Jones's music was done full justice to by an excellent orchestra under Sig. Domenico Lombardo, and the various numbers received adequate treatment at the hands of the company. Signorina Baldi, who is the possessor of a delightfully fresh and pleasing voice, made a charming Mimosa San, and sang her numbers very sweetly, evoking hearty applause, while Signorina Leoni was a bright and vivacious Miss Molly Seamose. Signora Caligarini, as Juliette Diamante, sang well. Sig. Urbano was exquisitely funny in the part of Wu Hi, keeping his audience in a continual ripple of laughter, and Sig. Piraccini made an amusing but withal dignified Marchese Imari. The other parts were all well filled, and the chorus was good. Special praise must be given to the scenery and effects, which were appropriate and above the average. The company should have a long and successful stay. *The Geisha* will be repeated this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mos liner Menephah sailed hence yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, via Malta, with passengers, mails and general cargo.

The Mos liner Menephah sailed from Liverpool yesterday morning and is due here about the 5th prox., with passengers, mails and general cargo.

La National tombe à 25 31/32.

L'Agroicre resta stationnaire à 9 3/4; les Delta Light également à 12 acheteur.

Les Egyptian Markets perdent 3 pence à 27 3/4, la Crown Brewery 1 franc à 221, la Brasserie des Pyramides 4 francs à 120.

La Casa di Scontò recule de 1 franc à 213 1/2 l'ancienne et la nouvelle de 1 franc à 20 1/2.

La Barque d'Athènes réactionne à 119 1/2.

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PAN-ISLAMISM.

OPEN LETTER TO MUSTAPHA PACHA KAMEL.

Excel'ency, — I have no desire to awaken painful controversies, or to trouble you while engaged in the laborious task of explaining to the world in general the real completeness of the triumph of your Ruler. I refer, of course, to his Majesty of Yildiz. This task should employ your faculties to the utmost, and if you can persuade your followers of the truth of your contention you will take rank with the sage Hudibras, who, if I am rightly informed, could prove that black was white, and with Thrasymachus, most renowned of sophists. At its completion you will, I hope, be able to spare the time necessary for an answer to certain questions which I am fain to put to you, and which in my humble opinion deserve your attention.

First, I will ask you what is your object? To restore Egypt to the Egyptians? Do you speak of the Moslem majority, or of all the inhabitants of the country, Copt, Syrian, Moslem, and Jew alike? If you speak of all, what imp evaded you to throw your pen into the balance wherein the weights are graven with Pan-Islamic mottoes? Did you believe that the Europeans of Egypt, the men who have aided your people and their rulers to make Egypt prosperous, would lend you their aid? Did you hope for the support of those Christians who were Nationalists before you reached your years of indiscretion? Or do you wish to restore Egypt to the Turks? Again, what is this new doctrine of Pan-Islamism? I infer, from my slight knowledge of Oriental history, that you desire to see all Moslems united in a political whole beneath the benevolent rule of His Majesty Abdal Hamid II. But can you believe that possible that secular feuds and hatreds will set no obstacle to the accomplishment of your wish? Will the Moslems of India cast off infidel rule and depend on the Sultan of Roum to defend them against the Sikh and the Ghurka, the Mahratta and the Rajput? Will Shiah combine with Sunni? Will the warriors of Yemen and Nejd accept the rule of the Turks? Will European nations permit the disciples of Atoul Hoda and Izzet Pacha to drive them from their possessions?

If you desire to see all Moslems acknowledge one spiritual leader, I fear you have a long road to travel. True, the Sultan has in his keeping the sword and the standard of the Prophet, and at times prevents the Bedouin from robbing the pilgrims whom devotion urges towards the Holy Places. But will the Afghan Emir, the Moorish Sultan, and the Arab Prince of Nejd acknowledge him as more than the first—among equals. I do not discuss his claims to the Caliphate; I only wish to know who will accept them outside the limits of his Empire?

Thirdly—if you accept the Grand Turk as your master, I would ask you whether you see much to admire in his rule. Do you approve of its accompaniments—the grinding taxation that is depopulating Syria, the delation that makes every Moslem afraid to express his inmost thoughts, the corruption that poisons justice, the strange combination of niggardliness and profusion that robs the Empire of its wealth and is misnamed finance? Do you—who claim to be impelled by progressive and liberal ideas—admire the obscurantism that discourages science, that opposes invention? Have you lived in any Ottoman province far from the Capital that has been bewitched you as fallen Rome bewitched all the world, and seen the conscripts dragged away shoeless, half-clothed, without doctors, without transport, to die in the Yemen or serve without pay year in, year out, in Macedonia or Kurdistan? There is a reverse side, remember, to the Ottoman medal.

Lastly—I would say this in warning. I am no lover of these Pan-isms, Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism, Pan-Islamism, which lead to war and the last to the worst and cruelest, to religious warfare. But I have no desire to see the Moslem belief oppressed or its professors insulted and I recognise the tolerance of the British under whose rule or guidance Moslems need fear no persecution of their faith. Pan-Islamism comes many hundred years too late if it brings with it "holy" war against the infidel, if it metes out one justice to the Moslem and one to the Christian, if it approves of massacre and enslavement. The idea of these horrors revolts you, but will it revolt the ignorant and the fanatical to whom the doctrine calls? When all the world of Islam is equal, in justice, in chivalry, in civilisation, in tolerance with the Japanese whom you admire, Pan-Islamism will be possible, but where are the signs of progress towards that equality? To me Pan-Islamism means war and massacre, and the political overthrow of Islam, for if Islam binds itself together against Europe, the dissensions that have saved the last great Moslem State from destruction will cease and a new Jihad will provoke a new Crusade. Peace and education under honest rulers,—these are the needs of the Moslem peoples. The patient needs tonics, your party offers him excitants and does not dream that there is any risk of his becoming delirious.

JULIUS.

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AN OUTLAW'S END.

HALO MIRIAM KILLED.

Halo Miriam, the raider who recently attacked a Takkuri village in the Gedarif district, has been attacked and slain by an Abyssinian chief, Gassassa, who was advancing with a force to co-operate with the Egyptian punitive column dispatched in pursuit of the outlaw. Forty of Halo Miriam's captives have been recovered.

Gassassa is the Abyssinian officer in command of the frontier district. Hopes are entertained that all the prisoners taken by Halo Miriam will shortly be recovered.

SINAI BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Kaimakam Owen Bey and Ibrahim Fathy Pacha, Egyptian members of the Boundary Commission, leave Cairo by the 6.15 p.m. train on Thursday for Suez, accompanied by Naoum Bey Shonkeir, secretary to the Commission. The party will proceed to Akabs in H.H. gunboat Nour el-Bahr.

In the absence of Miralai Owen Bey, Kaimakam Parker Bey will act as Director of Intelligence at Cairo. Parker Bey, who has left El Arish for Cairo, has been replaced there by Ahmed Bey Tewfik.

THE NILE FLOOD.

As our readers will realise from the Nile gauges which we publish to-day, there is so far every reason to be satisfied with the summer water supply. The Blue Nile has carried a good head of water and the result is well shown in the figures of the first five days of the month for Berber, which average 1 m. 054, while in 1905 the average of the corresponding five days was 0.754.

CYPRUS MAIL CONTRACT.

Our Limassol Correspondent writes:

A mail contract has at last been concluded, and the stigma attaching to the Island in having no regular mail service has been removed. The contract has been granted to the Limassol Steamship Co., the subsidy being, it is said, between £4,500 and £5,000. It is to be hoped that the arrangement will work satisfactorily. The Moss Steamship Co. has bought up the old Bell Line, and we shall expect to see the familiar vessels of the latter loading cargo at our ports as before, but with greater regularity.

A Greek vessel, the Irini, now calls every ten days at Limassol, and thence proceeds to Port Said, Alexandria, and Piraeus. It should prove a useful additional means of communication between Cyprus and Egypt.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

The band of the 1st Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers (by kind permission of Major H. S. Hamilton and

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NATAL REVOLT.

PROBABLE EMPLOYMENT OF IMPERIAL TROOPS.

PIETERMARITZBURG, May 22. General Stephenson has arrived here en route for Zululand in order to study the military operations. His visit is considered significant in view of the probability of the employment of Imperial troops. (Reuters)

DURBAN, May 22. The columns are making huge hauls of cattle, but the rebels are successfully avoiding encounters. (Reuters)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THREATENED NONCONFORMIST REVOLT.

LONDON, May 22. The Government are threatened with the revolt of their Nonconformist supporters if they make concessions in respect of the "Extended Facilities" clause of the Education Bill, for which another influential section of Liberals are pressing. Meetings of the various opposing Liberal groups are constantly being held with a view to exercising pressure on the Government. The measure entered the committee stage yesterday. (Reuters)

TSAR AND DUMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22. The Duma received the President's notice of the Tsar's decision calmly, and agreed that it was the substance of the address which was of importance, and not the manner of delivery. (Reuters)

GREEKS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, May 22. Owing to the murders of Wallachs by Greek bands in Macedonia, Roumania has expelled 23 Greek doctors and merchants belonging to secret organisations and proposes to subject all Greeks to a special régime. (Reuters)

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, May 22. The Speech from the Throne congratulates itself on the cessation of the misunderstanding. It hopes that all legislators will henceforth act in keeping with the freely expressed will of the country. (Havas)

KAISER AND PRINCE VON BULOW.

BERLIN, May 22. The Emperor William has written to Prince von Bulow expressing gratitude for his services and hoping that they may long be retained for the benefit of the German Nation. (Reuters)

HOSTAGES LIBERATED.

GIBRALTAR, May 22. Valiente, the Moorish brigand, has liberated the Gibraltarians. (Reuters)

POPE'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

ROME, May 22. The Pope's condition is improving. His Holiness received several cardinals to-day. (Reuters)

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

TOKIO, May 22. The appointment of Baron Komura as Ambassador to Great Britain has been confirmed. (Reuters)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, May 22. Cricket. Leicestershire v. Yorkshire. Yorkshire won by an innings and 103 runs. (Reuters)

The Imperial and International Enquiry Bureau for Travellers.

120, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Hotels and Rooms recommended, London, Seaside or Abroad. Also Flats and Houses furnished or unfurnished. Tourist Information for Travellers on the Continent. Tours in Austria, Tyrol, Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, etc. Write or call. All inquiries promptly attended to at 120, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Please quote to Advertisers. Guide Books. Shop fittings, commissions executed. Foreign phrase books, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Post free 2s. 1d., cloth 2s. 2d. Turkish, Egyptian, Arabic, Russian, Hindustani, etc., post free 2s. 2d.

THE LATE LORD CURRIE.

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

The late Lord Currie began life as a clerk on probation at the Foreign Office in 1854, when he was twenty years of age; he had not long to wait before receiving interesting employment, as only a couple of years later, he was temporarily attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. In December, 1863, when the dispute between Denmark and Prussia about the Elbe Duchies had reached the acute stage which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, he accompanied Lord Wodehouse to Copenhagen on a special mission to the Court of King Christian. He remained in the Danish capital through the opening weeks of the Schleswig-Holstein war, in fact, till the shipwreck of the London Conference, by which a settlement was attempted, returning home in June, 1864. In 1867 he assisted in the protocol department at the conference of the Powers, held in London, to settle the status of Luxembourg, which, after the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, Louis Napoleon had wished to purchase. The meeting resulted in an agreement guaranteeing the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, and requiring the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison. With so thorough a training in the rough waters of diplomacy, it was not surprising that Mr. Currie was in 1876 selected as secretary by the late Marquis of Salisbury during his special embassy to Constantinople to attempt to compose the differences between Turkey and Russia, which had just taken one of their periodic turns for the worse.

Mr. Currie and Mr. M. Corry, afterwards Lord Rowton, were joint secretaries to the British representatives at the momentous deliberations at which the Treaty of San Stefano was recast. He continued to act as Lord Salisbury's private secretary till 1880, and in the meantime had charge of the correspondence with regard to Cyprus, which island Lord Beaconsfield had brought back with him in his pocket from Berlin. In 1881 he performed the duties of secretary to the Marquis of Northampton's special mission, which was sent to Spain to invest King Alfonso with the Order of the Garter, and in 1884 he was joint protocolist to the London Conference on Egyptian finances. Sir Philip Currie, as he had now become, was appointed in 1889 to the important position of Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and while in occupation of this post was one of the delegates to whom was referred the settlement of the frontier between Dutch territory and the British Protectorate in Berne. In January, 1894, Sir Philip was once more at Constantinople, but this time as her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The position of the British representative, always one of great responsibility and difficulty, was rendered fifty times more so by the stormy events of the ensuing years. Sir Philip Currie was in England during August, 1896, when the seizure of the Ottoman Bank by the Armenian revolutionary committee was succeeded by the slaughter of some five or six thousand of their co-religionists. He returned to find political confusion worse confounded. Armenians and members of the Young Turkey party were being relentlessly hunted down. Efforts to secure something like justice for these unhappy people occupied the attention of the ambassador till the Cretan Question became acute, and other matters were momentarily thrown into the shade by the outbreak, in 1897, of the Greco-Turkish war. Finally, he was in 1898 transferred to Rome. Six months later he was raised to the peerage as Baron Currie, of Hawley, in the county of Southampton. In January, 1903, he retired on a pension.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

Mr. Consul-General Cameron, in his report on the trade and shipping at Port Said for the past year, states:—

4,116 vessels of a net tonnage of 13,131,105 tons passed through the Canal in 1905, as compared with 4,237 vessels of 13,401,835 tons in 1904, showing a decrease of 121 vessels and 267,730 tons. Of these 4,116 vessels, 2,954 were merchant vessels, 823 mail steamers, 162 warships, transports, and government-chartered vessels, and 177 ships in ballast. The transit receipts were 11,829,667 francs, as against 11,573,607 francs in 1904, a decrease of 1,903,940 francs. The mean net tonnage has risen from 1,000 tons in 1871 to 1,500 tons in 1880. To 2,000 tons in 1890, to 2,800 tons in 1900, to 3,163 tons in 1904, and to 3,191 tons in 1905. The mean duration of transit remains about the same, namely, 18 hours for all vessels; but the general effective rate for mail steamers is 15 hours. The use of the electric light is practically universal, amounting to 96 per cent. Out of a total of 4,116 vessels, 2,484 were British, a decrease of 195 as compared with 1904. The British net tonnage was 8,356,940 tons, a decrease of 476,989 tons as compared with 1904. The British percentage in number of vessels is 60.4 and in tonnage 63.6. These figures apply only to the general total, but if we consider only merchant vessels, the British percentages have steadily risen during the last five years, from 67 to 74 per cent. in number and from 71 to 77 per cent. in net tonnage.

During the last four years the German percentage in number of ships has risen from 12 to 14.6 per cent., and their tonnage from 15 to 16 per cent. France, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Norway combined furnish a total of 19.1 per cent. of the vessels and 16.7 per cent. of the tonnage. While British shipping may be said to be holding its own, the leading German lines of steamers are showing great enterprise. Their mail and passenger ships are increasing in size, their companies appear to be remarkably well managed, and to pay good dividends, and one of them in particular, the Hause, is constantly represented in this port.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

May.

Wed 23 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. (Sundays 11-1 also). French Garden. Franco-Italian Festival. 4 and 9. Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O. Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *The Geisha*. 9. Khedivial Club. Race Lotteries. 9.30. Thurs 24 A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting. 3.30. Sionia. Laying of Foundation-stone of New Victoria College. 4.30. British Club. House Committee "At Home," 5-7.30. Fri 25 Khedivial Club. Race Lotteries. 9.30. Mustapha Range. B. R. C. (Alex.) Rapid-firing Competition and Practice. 2.30. A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting (second day). 3.30. Zinza Theatre. Children's Ball. 4. Sun. 27 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. Mon. 28 H.B.M.'s Consulate. General Meeting of subscribers to Seamen's Home. 5. A. L. M. & D. S. Lecture by Mr. R. Williams, P.R.I.B.A. on "Architects and Progress," in Sailors and Soldiers' Institute. 9. June. Thurs. 14 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. First Public Auction. 10. Thurs. 21 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. Second Public Auction. 10.

CAIRO.

May.

Wed. 23 Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30. New Theatre Abbas. Variety Entertainment. 9. Fri. 25 Grand Continental Hotel. Annual General Meeting Hamburg and Anglo American Nile Company. 5.30. Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9. Sat. 26 Grand Continental Hotel. Ordinary General Meeting. George Nungovich Egyptian Hotel Co. 4. Sun. 27 Zoological Garden. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9. Tues. 29 Mon. 18 Shepheard's. Old Wellingtonians' Dinner. 8.30

Société Internationale des Employés D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE NO. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Une maison du Caire demande un employé sérieux âgé de 22 à 30 ans connaissant le français et l'anglais, si possible aussi l'arabe. Appointment 8 £ pour début; il faut savoir également écrire à la machine. Une maison de la ville demande un employé comme caissier ou encaisseur, offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de 1000 £. Une maison de Nouveautés (importante) demande un commis aux écritures. Comptable expérimenté ayant des heures disponibles désire tenir des livres ou donner des leçons à des conditions avantageuses. Bonnes références.

Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandrie demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais.

La même maison demande un bon employé connaissant aussi l'anglais pour sa succursale au Caire.

Une maison de Nouveautés demande un sous-chef boulanger.

Une grande maison de Nouveautés d'Alexandrie demande un aide comptable connaissant bien l'allemand.

Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le yémen, chemiserie et boulangerie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation.

Une maison de Port Said demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping clerk."

Deux employés de grande Maison de Banque, disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir des livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Un bon placier, au besoin comptable, connaissant le français, l'italien, l'allemand, l'arabe et le turc demande emploi.

Caissier comptable connaissant le français, l'anglais, le grec, le turc et l'arménien demande emploi.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessous sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

In accordance with an order of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court Cairo, dated the 5th of April 1906, NOTICE is hereby given that a house situate at Bulak, Sharq el Saptieh el-Gonay No 4 (Limits: North: Sharq el Saptieh el-Gonay,—South: the property of Husein eff. Shalabi, —East: the property of Husein eff. Shalagani, —West: the property of Ahmed eff. Shalabi) the property of the Estate of the late Giuseppe Debarro, will be sold by public auction and that offers for such purchase will be received at Dr. Alfred Rizzo's Office, Sharq Kasr el-Nil, Mesciaca Building, up to the 3rd of June 1906.

FOR EMMANUEL DEBARRO,
Administrator of the said Estate
27900-3+3 ALFRED RIZZO.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

NOTICE.

The Administration has the honour to inform the Public that tenders will be received up to noon on the 22nd June 1906, for the purchase of old material lying at Gabbari (Alexandria) in accordance with the conditions and List, of which copy can be obtained at Gabbari Stores (Alexandria) and at Boulak Central Stores, Cairo, against payment of £.E. 0.100 m/m.

Tenders must be accompanied by a stamped paper of 30 m/m, and be addressed by registered post to

The General Manager,
Egyptian State Railways,
Cairo.

and in double envelopes, the inner bearing the following inscription: "Tender for old material."

The Administration is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and reserves to itself the right of dividing the sale.

Cairo 19th May 1906. 27975-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 25 mai courant, les trains Nos. 76 et 87 s'arrêteront pendant une minute aux heures ci-dessous indiquées, à la jonction de Kharga située entre Farchout et Abou-Ticht, pour déposer et prendre les voyageurs.

Train N° 76.

Jonction de Kharga } arr. 10h. 38. p.m.
dép. 10h. 39. p.m.

Train N° 87.

Jonction de Kharga } arr. 6h. 37. p.m.
dép. 6h. 38. p.m.

Le Caire le 19 Mai 1906. 27977-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 25 Mai courant, l'heure d'ouverture du Bureau Télégraphique de Karineia sera modifiée comme suit: de 8 h. a.m. à 12 h. (midi), et de 2 h. p.m. à 8 h. p.m.

Le Caire, le 21 Mai 1906. 27981-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 25 Mai courant, l'heure d'ouverture du Bureau Télégraphique de Goz ire, à Assouan, sera de 8 h. a.m. à 5 h. p.m. sans interruption.

Le Caire, le 21 Mai 1906. 27982-2-1

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de canalisation depuis le Rond Point de la Compagnie des Eaux, jusqu'aux Prisons de Hadra.

Le cautionnement est fixé à £.E. 25 (vingt-cinq).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 5 juin 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en évidence de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumis pour Travaux de canalisation depuis le Rond-Point de la Cie des Eaux jusqu'aux Prisons de Hadra."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 5 j. in 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,

(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 21 mai 1906. 27978-3-2

McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS

SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND DROPS.

ESTABLISHED
1876.

IMPROVED COMPOUND
ENGINES.

Balance Ploughs

Turning
CULTIVATORS.

Harrows.

Water Carts.

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

WEATHER AND HARVEST.

LAND ALLOTMENT COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Larnaca, May 14.

There has been an unusual amount of grey, cloudy weather for some time past and a rainfall, rather exceptional for the time of year, has been experienced over the greater part of the Island during the last few weeks. The barley harvest has consequently, to some extent, been interfered with, but a good quantity is now on the threshing floors. The Government steam threshing machine will shortly commence operations. Two steam threshers have just been imported by the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co.

The proceedings of this company have been, for some time past, the topic of conversation and have been followed with great interest by all classes of the community. For the first time during its more recent history Cyprus finds herself being exploited and opened up by capitalists, and whatever may be the ultimate outcome, there can be no doubt that during the last few months those who have had eligible properties for sale have, many of them, been able to dispose of them at first-rate figures. Those properties, which have passed into the hands of the company, are now to be developed, and I hear that large consignments of up-to-date agricultural machinery and tools are now on their way. This introduction of modern implements of husbandry is just what is required to enable the native peasant to reform his present primitive methods.

The Government is not in the best position for conducting trade operations, and beyond keeping a small stock of such implements and recommending their use and demonstrating their advantages by employing them on their own lands, they cannot well go. A few wealthy farmers can do much more than the Government to familiarize the natives with such tools, and Cyprus may feel grateful to the Land Allotment Co. for what it is doing in this respect.

Properties Acquired.

Among the properties acquired by it is that belonging to the Eastern and Colonial Association at Colossi. This property, which is about 700 acres in extent, has the two great advantages of having an excellent water supply, and of being within 7 miles of Limassol port. The association has been actively engaged during the last few years in transplanting carob trees and olive trees; also in planting mulberry trees, and these all present a very flourishing appearance. It was somewhat of an experiment to transplant the carob trees, but it has proved eminently successful; the failures being only about 3% to 5% among some thousands. Several of the trees are now grafted. The association has also turned its attention latterly to sericulture, and has been successful in raising fairly large numbers of worms and in obtaining a good yield of cocoons. This is an industry that is particularly adaptable to Cyprus, and I trust that the change of ownership will stimulate it still more and lead to its further extension in that neighbourhood.

Cases of Rabies.

Some cases of rabies have been recently reported in the Island. A notice has therefore been issued by the Municipality of Nicosia calling upon all owners of dogs to keep them under control and to give them collars, and intimating that all ownerless dogs found straying will be poisoned by the Municipal authorities and Police. The notice is in force till the 31st May.

Dance at English Club.

On the 12th instant a dance was given by the small English community and the officers of the Inniskillings at the English Club.

On the same day a Gyankhana was held on the Polo Ground, Nicosia, which drew a number of entries and attracted a large gathering. The afternoon was the finest for some time past.

Commissioner's House Burnt.

A fire broke out last week at Asprokremmo, the Troodos residence of Mr. C. Wodehouse, Commissioner of Papho. A considerable portion of the house was burnt down, but fortunately some of the furniture was saved.

Expulsion of Jews.

The Legislative Council ended their labours on the 4th instant. Notice has been given that a law is to be introduced in the next session by a native member, to provide for the expulsion of Jews from Cyprus and to prohibit their entry into the Island. Its provisions are mediaeval in their ferocity.

Hotels for Tourists.

Rumours continue to be heard of the erection of hotels throughout the Island. When these are established and tourists are swarming here we may expect to see a sharp rise in the price of commodities generally, which have already more than doubled their value in some instances of recent years. How those with fixed incomes, Government officials and others, will then manage to exist at all, unless their incomes or salaries are considerably increased, is a problem. Indeed, it is a very serious one at the present time.

Personal.

Captain A. H. Young, C.M.G., who is shortly leaving Cyprus on appointment as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlement, is now on leave in the Island. Colonel Gore is acting as Chief Secretary.

Mr. C. M. Georgiades, of the Chief Secretary's Office, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Cyprus Government Railways.

THE COTTON WORM.

INTERESTING NOTE.

The following is the text of a note by the Entomologist of the Khedivial Agricultural Society on the Egyptian Cotton "Boll-Worm" (*Earias Insulana*, Boisduval) :

This pest annually causes very serious loss to the cotton crop during the months of August, September and October, by boring into the young flower buds and the ripening bolls, causing them to die or to open prematurely, the result being that the fibre does not mature properly.

During the past season it has been estimated that the loss from the ravages of this insect has been considerably more than one million pounds sterligr; it is therefore evident that the question of the bollworm is a most important one, and merits the close attention of all engaged in the cultivation of cotton in this country. The following brief account of this pest has been written with a view to awakening the interest of the cultivators, and enlightening them with regard to its life-history and habits. The short descriptions will also enable them to recognise the species.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit within certain necessary limits free discussion.

ARABIC NAMES IN SERAPION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir.—Those of your readers interested in Arabic learning and literature will desire to peruse a new treatise by Dr. Pierre Guigues, of the Faculty of Medicine of Beyrouth, upon "Les noms Arabes dans Sérapion: Liber de Simplici Medicina," published by the Paris Imprimerie Nationale. This Sérapion, called "the Younger," flourished in the 12th century and his work was translated and printed at Venice in 1497. Probably this Latin translation was from a Hebrew version of the Arabic original. The Latin translation of Arabic terms is most barbarous, and the tracing back of them to the original Semitic names by Dr. Guigues is an example of pains and erudition. They are chiefly titles of plants, minerals and animals, but many of them are recognisable in modern Arabic and are used by Eastern pharmacists. Dr. Guigues examines some 550 names, giving a complete Arabic index and commentary on each of much value.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

LOWER EGYPT CHAPLAINCY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir.—Will you please insert in the "Gazette" the following list of subscriptions and donations received in response to an appeal on behalf of the Lower Egypt Chaplaincy. Funds are still urgently required and any further subscriptions or donations may be sent to Mr. W. C. E. Smith, Mansourah.

FRED. T. MURDOCH
Hon. Treas.
W. C. E. SMITH,
Hon. Sec.

Churchwardens.

1906.

Jan.	1 Cash offertories...	L E. 7 610
Febr.	12 G. L. Bailey...	500
March	4 Church Tantah ...	17 269
"	26 Earl of Cremer ...	1 950
"	28 P. W. Carver, doo. ...	2 —
"	28 P. W. Carver, ann. sub. ...	1 —
"	29 G. T. Brooke ...	4 875
"	29 T. O. Mullings ...	2 925
"	30 S. H. Carver, ann. sub. ...	1 —
April	1 W. C. E. Smith ...	5 —
"	1 Mrs. MacLaren ...	0 975
"	2 G. H. Morrison ...	2 925
"	5 Thomas Hood ...	1 —
"	12 Anonymous ...	10 —
"	12 Judge Percival ...	1 950
"	12 W. D. Roberts ...	4 —
"	13 Asonian Church ...	4 875
"	13 J. Dennis ...	2 —
"	14 Mrs. H. G. Finlaison ...	5 —
"	14 K. C. Hopkins ...	2 925
"	14 G. L. Bailey ...	0 500
"	14 R. W. Brigstocke ...	0 500
"	14 G. A. S. Mure ...	0 500
"	14 L. Hewitt ...	0 500
"	14 E. S. G. Bird ...	0 500
"	14 D. S. Corlett ...	0 500
"	14 G. M. P. Foggo ...	0 500
"	14 L. R. Wallace ...	3 900
"	23 C. W. Green ...	5 000
"	28 Dr. Ekins ...	1 950
"	30 Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Murdoch ...	6 825
"	30 James Templeton ...	4 875
"	30 T. McQueen ...	2 —
"	7 A. W. Murdoch ...	0 975
"	13 J. E. Bridges ...	1 —
"	16 Mr. and Mrs. J. Carr ...	2 925
"	16 Offertories ...	6 674
	Cash paid in National Bank of Egypt, Mansourah ...	L E. 121 353

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Korn-el-Nadura Observatory.

Direction of wind ... N.E.
Force of Anemometer ... 22
State of Sea ... Slight
Barometer corrected ... 741.3
Evaporation ... 6.5
State of Clouds ... 1/4 clouded
During 24 hours
Max. Temp. in the shade ... 35.5
Min. do. do. 19
Humidity of the air ... 82
Heat of the sun ... 46
Moon rises 8.10 a.m.
" sets 8.45 p.m.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said ...	37	19	Merowe ...	43	22
Suez ...	32	18	Atbara ...	—	—
El Helouan ...	34	20	Sukkien ...	—	—
Ghishieh ...	34	16	Khartoum ...	45	30
Assiout ...	41	18	Wad Medani ...	44	28
Assuan ...	35	23	Dasm ...	43	27
Wady Halfa ...	19	21			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste ...	753.2	Almost calm.	16	Calm
Malta ...	762.1	Moder.	18	Slight
Briindisi ...	756.3	Light	26	Very slight
Athens ...	757.3	Calm	25	Very slight
Limassol ...	758.3	Almost calm	24	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.	THE SUN.
May 1 First Quarter	9.7 p.m. 5.13 6.31
" 8 Full Moon	4.10 p.m. 5.7 6.36
" 15 Last Quarter	9.3 a.m. 5.2 6.40
" 23 New Moon	10.1 a.m. 4.58 6.45
" 31 First Quarter	8.34 a.m. 4.55 6.50

Rear-Admiral Hichborn

Praises Pe-ru-na.



REAR-ADmiral HICHbORN.

ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

RE-ADmiral HICHbORN is one of the best known admirals of our navy.

His statement concerning Peruna will have much weight as it goes out into the world.

What he says is echoed by many other naval officers of high standing.

WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAYS.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

AN EVERPRESENT FOE.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase.

Exposed as they are to constant changes, subject as they are to various vicissitudes, and all kinds of climate, wet and dry, night and day, they find catarrh to be their most insidious and everpresent foe.

In the barracks and on the field, Peruna is equally efficacious.

Taken in time, it will absolutely prevent catching cold.

PE-RU-NA AN ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC.

After a cold has become established, Peruna will break it up quicker than any other remedy known to man.

Even after a cold has become settled in some organ of the body Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

Peruna will cure catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become chronic.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not neglect it. Take Peruna at once. Delays in such matters are dangerous.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like those given above. We can give our readers only a glimpse of the vast array of endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.</

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 22 mai 1906 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de M. le Dr Schieß Pacha.

Présents: MM. Ahmed Pacha Yehia, Mansour Bey Youssef, Baron A. de Menasse Soliman Bey Abani, G. Zervoudachi, Dr G. Valençin, membres, I. Sedky Bey, secrétaire.

Communication, est donnée d'une lettre du 13 mai 1906 de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur informant que le Ministère des Finances est disposé de faire droit au désir exprimé par la Municipalité d'être désormais représentée par deux de ses fonctionnaires au sein de la Commission chargée du recensement et de l'évaluation de la valeur locative des Biens libres de l'état donnés en location.

La Délégation prend note d'une lettre du 14 mai 1906 de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur informant que M. Adamson a été désigné pour remplacer aux séances de la Municipalité M. Williams, inspecteur du 3me Cercle, d'Irrigation, pendant son absence en congé.

Elle autorise une dépense de L.E. 236 environ pour le macadamisage de la place de l'Eglise San Stefano et son raccordement à la route de Sionf ainsi que pour la construction d'un égout à fond perdu sous cette place, destiné à assurer l'écoulement des eaux pluviales.

Elle prend note d'une lettre du 27 mars du R.P. Gardien du Couvent de Terre Sainte informant que les travaux d'aménagement du nouveau terrain concédé au cimetière latin, commenceront jeudi prochain, en vue de son utilisation pour les inhumations.

La Délégation émet en principe un avis favorable à une proposition tendant à la création à Alexandrie d'un grand établissement d'hydotherapie et de thérapie physique, sauf à examiner les détails du projet à la prochaine séance.

La séance est levée à 7 h. 1/2 p.m.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Lundi 22 Mai.

A Londres, le Consulat anglais a réactionné, hier, de 1/3 à 89 5/8. L'Unifiée, la National Bank, l'Agricole et la Delta Light sont restées invariées à leurs cours précédents. La Daira a perdu 1/8 à 17 1/4.

À Paris l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a clôturé en reprise de 3 francs à 775. La Banque d'Athènes est demeurée inchangée à 151.

Notre marché des valeurs a accentué quel que peu, ce matin, sa tendance à la réaction et, en général, la clôture s'est faite sur des cours inférieurs à ceux de la veille.

La National Bank a fléchi à 26 26 1/16 à l'Agroïde à 9 25/32-13/16. La Banque d'Abyssinie s'est alourdie à 6 1/4-3/16.

L'action Crédit Foncier s'est maintenue à 775; l'obligation à lots 1886 a progressé à 320-321.

La Béhéra a avancé de 34 3/4 à 35 3/4. La Brasserie des Pyramides a reculé à 121 et les Ciments à 70.

La Nile Land a encore baissé de 15 1/4 à 14 7/8.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été échangés à 15 5/8-11/16 l'action ancienne, et 14 5/8-11/16 la nouvelle. En bonne demande, les Béhler ont progressé à 4 15/16-5.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont baissé à 3 7/8-15/16, les Estates à 1 9/16 5/8; les Oasis à 1 1/16; les Abby à 1 3/16-1/4.

Les Markets se sont raffermis à 27 sh. 3 et les Sucreries à 18-19.

On a fait courir, ce matin, un bruit suivant lequel le projet de fusion entre la Delta Land Co. et la Land and General Trust Ltd. serait à la veille d'être repris. On allait jusqu'à prétendre qu'une entente définitive pourrait même se produire sur une nouvelle proposition consistant à faire l'échange des titres sur la base de 6 actions Hooker contre 1 action Delta Land.

Il va de soi que nous ne mentionnons cette rumeur que sous les réserves les plus expresses, à titre de simple information.

Dans son numéro d'hier soir le "Journal Officiel" publie le décret khédivial, l'acte préliminaire d'association et les statuts d'une nouvelle Société anonyme formée sous la dénomination de "Société de Publications Egyptiennes" et dont l'objet est "l'achat ou la création ainsi que l'exploitation de toutes imprimeries, de toutes publications, de toutes librairies ou papeteries."

Le capital social est de L.E. 24,000, représenté par 6,000 actions de L.E. 4 chacune. Il est, en outre, créé 3,000 parts de fondateurs, sans valeur nominale, attribuées aux fondateurs, qui sont MM. R. G. Canivet, G. Nungovich Bey, Alfred Campos, Victor Sinano, J. Joannides, M. Poilay Bey, et L. Schuler.

L'article 33 des statuts stipule qu'après le prélèvement pour la réserve, le service d'intérêt, le tantième au conseil, le solde des bénéfices nets sera réparti à raison de 60 % aux actions 40 % aux parts de fondateur.

Le premier conseil d'administration est composé de MM. R.G. Canivet, George Nungovich Bey, J. Joannides, Poilay Bey, L. Schuler, V. Sinano et Aldo Ambro.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires de la Compagnie du Canal Maritime de Suez aura lieu le 12 Juin prochain à Paris.

Dans une réunion tenue la semaine dernière, le conseil d'administration a décidé de proposer les dividendes suivants pour l'exercice 1905:

Action de capital: brut F. 151,33, net 141; actions de jouissance: brut: 126,33, net 117,54; parts de fondateur: brut 71,17, net 66,62.

A quelques centimes près, ces dividendes sont égaux à ceux de l'exercice précédent.

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Les actionnaires des Nouvelles Presses Libres Egyptiennes sont informés qu'un dividende intérimaire de 12 sh. par action, à valoir sur les bénéfices de l'exercice en cours, leur sera payé, à partir du 25 Mai courant, à la Bank J.L. Menasse Figlio et Co. contre remise du coupon No. 22.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For TRIPOLI, by the S.S. Dundee, sailed on the 15th May:

Various, 450 bags rice, 50 bags sugar, 20 bags beans, 28 bags wool, 766 lumps wood, 920 empty cases, 89 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Singapore, sailed on the 16th May:

Various, 6 packages sundries

For BRINDISI and VENICE, by the S.S. Nilo, sailed on the 15th May:

Stern Bros., 400 bags onions

R. & O. Lindemann, 256 bags cotton

Mohr & Fender, 205 "

Frater & Co., 93 "

B. Mallison & Co., 164 "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 78 "

806 bags cotton

Various, 26 packages sundries

For MESSINA and GENOA, by the S.S. Tebe, sailed on the 17th May:

R. Delia, 800 baskets tomatoes

P. De Martino, 300 bags onions, 231 bags garlic

R. Letica, 750 baskets tomatoes

Vasdeki Bros., 200 baskets tomatoes

Harmandjian, 250 bags onions

R. & O. Lindemann, 50 bags cotton

Mohr & Fender, 16 "

Peel & Co., 31 "

Charem, Benachi & Co., 120 "

Ravelli & Co., 90 "

Flangier & Co., 50 "

357 bags cotton

Various, 97 packages sundries

For PIRAEUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Emp. Nicolas, sailed on the 18th May:

Costi, 200 bags onions

A. Halcosi, 1,620 "

M. Deroili, 1,400 "

C. Parissis, 300 "

Aznavorian, 920 "

Feraidis, 560 "

Md Ahmed Bakir, 200 bags rice

Aznavorian, 241 baskets tomatoes

Siganos, 757 "

Z. haria, 92 "

Hamis, 205 "

Georges, 438 "

Yardaglou, 39 "

Hassaballa, 307 "

Feraidis, 92 "

R. & O. Lindemann, 62 bags cotton

Various, 626 packages sundries

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Sénégal, sailed on the 18th May:

FOR MARSEILLES

Kana, 200 bags onions

Vasdeki, 400 "

Salt & Soda, 100 casks oil

J. B. Coury, 270 bags beans

Onofrio, 700 bags onions

Groppi, 421 "

Bebrend & Co., 500 "

Sté Le Khédive, 14 cases cigarettes

Mallison, 31 bags cotton

G. Frauger & Co., 63 "

J. Planta & Co., 62 "

G. Frauger & Co., 31 "

Mohr & Fender, 31 "

R. & O. Lindemann, 45 "

263 bags cotton

Various, 109 packages sundries

FOR TUNIS

Boyancis, 40 barrels molasses

Various, 5 packages sundries

FOR LE HAVRE

J. Planta & Co., 30 bags cotton

G. Frauger & Co., 75 "

1/5 bags cotton

FOR BARCELONA

A. Hess & Co., 41 bags cotton

J. Planta & Co., 31 "

72 bags cotton

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

22 May.

Ocean Prince, Brit. s. capt. Kirchwood, Manchester and Malta, Grace & Co.

23 May.

Byron, Brit. s. capt. Jenkins, Leith, Barker & Co.

DEPARTURES.

22 May.

Bosforo, Ital. s. capt. Clavers, Port Said.

Menephtah, Brit. capt. Thomas, Malta and Liverpool.

Constantino, Turk. s. capt. Arghiropoulos, Trebizonda.

Esperanza, Brit. s. capt. Jeroyanni, Syria and Cyprus.

Creole Prince, Brit. s. capt. Neaman, Syria and Cyprus, with part of previous cargo.

Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to present their Bearer Warrants at the Head Office so that they may be stamped with the new name of the Company.

27984-1

The Telephone Company of Egypt Limited.

Communications telephoniques entre la ville du Caire et celle de Tantah.

Les Abonnés de la Telephone Company et le Public sont informés que l'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat vient de construire une ligne téléphonique entre le Caire et Tantah qui sera exploitée dès le 1er Juin 1906.

Les Abonnés pourront communiquer directement par leurs appareils du domicile ou du bureau sur les réseaux de la Telephone Company of Egypt Ltd. à partir de 7 heures du matin jusqu'à minuit.

Pour ceux qui désirent communiquer avec Alexandrie via Caire, et en attendant que l'Administration des Chemins de fer fasse courir une ligne directe reliant Tantah à Alexandrie, la Telephone Company a établi l'horaire provisoire suivant:

7 a.m. à 9 a.m.

1.30 p.m. à 4 p.m.

7 p.m. à 12 p.m. (minuit).

Les communications pourront se transmettre aussi pendant les autres heures de la journée au cas où les lignes Caire-Alexandrie seront libres.

Ceux qui n'ont pas le téléphone pourront s'en servir de la Cabine Publique établie dans les Bureaux de notre Agence Téléphonique de Tantah.

D'Alexandrie et du Caire, ils pourront s'en servir des Cabines déjà établies à cet effet.

La taxe ci-après sera appliquée pour les communications tant de Tantah au Caire que de

THE SULTAN AND EGYPT.

HOME PRESS ON THE SETTLEMENT.

The announcement that the Sultan had acceded to the British demands was received with great satisfaction by the Press at home, and the success of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy is the subject of general congratulation; at the same time the hand of Lord Cromer is thoroughly recognised, by those who know Egypt. We append a few of the leading comments:

"TIMES."

The Sultan, who is a man of great shrewdness, when he allows his powers of judgment fair play, can hardly fail to draw some useful conclusions from the signal and conspicuous failure of his foolish attempt to "bluff" this country. He is much too clear-sighted not to realize how complete and humiliating that failure has been, and how serious is the blow which it must inflict upon his prestige, not only in Egypt, but throughout the Mahomedan world. He must bitterly regret by this time that he flung down to us a challenge which he has been compelled to withdraw, and that he has demonstrated in this way that in no circumstances can it be well for disinterested Mahomedans to put their trust in him. No ingenuity can hide from them the fact that he has tried a fall with England and that he has been badly worsted in it. Some of them at Cairo, who occupy very high stations, were undoubtedly encouraged by his agents, and even by his High Commissioner, to take part in very dangerous intrigues. They now find themselves deserted, and it may be that when the whole story has been unravelled, they will discover that the interests of his confederates are the very last matter with which Abdul Hamid concerns himself, when he is in difficulties himself.

Now that the hot fit is over, he must perceive that, if he were to persist in meddling in Egypt, he might indeed cause us some trouble, but that, when that trouble was over, it is not we who would have left Egypt for good. We are content to recognize his nominal suzerainty so long as he does not attempt to use it as an engine to undermine the British occupation. But if he were to provoke a conflict, it is the shadow, and not the substance, which would disappear in the struggle. There is another consequence of this episode on which he cannot reflect with satisfaction. He has demonstrated that no Power was ready to back his quarrel, while not only France, but Russia, France's ally, warmly supported our attitude against him. That is a phenomenon which he may ponder with advantage.

Referring to the evil influence exercised by Izet Pacha, the "Times" says: Nothing has done more to hurt the larger interests of the Ottoman Empire, as the more sagacious of the Turkish statesmen themselves recognize, than the disastrous influence which ignorant and ambitious favourites like Izet Pacha have acquired over foreign affairs. It is eminently desirable, both in the true interests of Turkey and in the interests of those European Powers who really wish her well, that this influence should be destroyed. The remedy is in the hands of the Ambassadors at Constantinople and of their Governments.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The result is a signal reassertion of the reality of British power in the heart of the East; it is a blow which cuts through the web of pan-Islamic intrigue, which had recently begun to threaten the vital interests of every European Power with a Mahomedan dominion; it is a warning, to all whom it may concern, that a new spirit has been established in this country, in spite of all superficial signs to the contrary; and that party changes have become powerless at last to weaken the unity and determination of British policy when there is a question of defending the interests of this Empire against foreign aggression; and the effect will be felt throughout the whole of Islam. It is a further cry than the Sultan and his mischievous advisers had reckoned on, from Algiers to Sinai. Henceforth, England in Egypt stands on guard for two purposes. Placing the peninsula of Sinai and a hundred miles of the northern wilderness between the Suez Canal and the new and formidable machinery for mobilisation with which the Ottoman Empire will be ultimately provided, she protects her position as the greatest of all Mahomedan Powers, and defends the rights conferred upon her by the unsurpassed works of constructive statesmanship which she has accomplished singlehanded in the interests of the Egyptian people. Secondly, the British régime upon the Nile is a new guarantee for the interests of civilisation at large in the pan-Islamic sphere—for the safety of the Mahomedan Empire of France, and of the Moslem territories of the Tsar. Our role in Egypt is now the keystone which could

not be dislodged without ruin to the whole fabric of Western influence on the further shores of the Mediterranean, and throughout the Asiatic East. British sea-power runs through the centre of the pan-Islamic world, dividing that vast sphere into two halves. It is useless for Yildiz to dream of reconquering Cairo, as of replanting the Crescent upon Gibraltar, where it once waved; and the Sultan has learned nothing from the Tabib dispute, if he has not learned that a continued attempt to work against this country can only end in provoking a worse sequel than the punishment he has narrowly avoided, and in bringing the whole elaborate fabric of his late policy to the ground.

"STANDARD."

In standing stiffly upon our diplomatic rights it must not be supposed that we have inflicted an unnecessary humiliation upon the Sultan. To the mind of Oriental statescraft there is no shame in yielding to compulsion, whereas Abdul Hamid and his Ministers would have thought themselves disgraced if they had listened to mere reason and justice. They had been playing for a diplomatic triumph as well as for a territorial aggrandisement. If Great Britain had not both made a display of overpowering naval force, and convinced them that it meant to use its strength, they would have magnified their success throughout the Moslem world, and would also have proceeded to carry out their aggressive schemes against the Khedivate. The design was quite well understood by Lord Cromer, who has once again proved his patience and tact in dealing with Orientals. He waited until the Sultan's agents had put themselves clearly and demonstrably in the wrong. The occupation of the Tabib district was an indefensible violation of the territory which we are pledged to protect, and the clandestine removal of boundary stones and telegraph poles was just such an act of trickery as destroys what might have been vamped up into a plausible case.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE"

It was essential to us that the Sultan should not take advantage of any vagueness as to the exact line to "jump the claim" to Tabib and to insinuate further claims over the Sinaïtian Peninsula. It is essential that Egypt shall retain her hold over the Peninsula and the desert. But, subject to these main objects, it is comparatively immaterial whether the line is drawn a few miles to the east or a few miles to the west. What we seek is a definite boundary recognised by all parties which will prevent these encroachments in future and enable us to watch the progress of the Hejaz Railway without the constant apprehension that it will suddenly be given a sinister strategical aspect by unauthorised attempts to push a branch line across the desert. We are told this morning that the Porte, being headed off in this direction, will show greater zeal than ever in extending the main line south into Arabia towards Medina and Mecca. Let us say again that we have no hostility towards this enterprise. On the contrary, as a Mahomedan Power, we are friendly to any effort which makes it easier for the pilgrims to reach Mecca; and it is greatly to be desired that the experts who enlarge on this subject in London newspapers will be careful to give no handle to fanatics, in Cairo or elsewhere, whose object it is to represent us as hostile to the pilgrimage.

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

AMERICAN FAKES.

NO. GENUINE EGYPTIAN DEAD MAN IN AMERICA.

A LIMA MAN'S SCHEME.

LOS ANGELES, (CAL.)

"There is not a single Egyptian mummy in the United States, not even excepting the famous 'mummies' for which the Smithsonian Institution has paid thousands of dollars. I make this statement from 30 years of experience with the relics, curios, and monstrosities of the museums of the world, and will accept any challenge backed by money to prove it."

In his sombre laboratory at 525 South Spring street, Professor J. E. Fisher made the above startling statement. Professor Fisher has long been supposed to be a clever taxidermist, a naturalist, anatominist and maker of wax figures—nothing more.

He is getting old, is this cunning imitator of the dead, and he consents to betray himself to his fellow men.

He is not ashamed of his calling. He reasons that, as he never exhibited his work, and has never conducted a museum, he is innocent of obtaining money under false pretences. The museum proprietor, says Professor Fisher, is guilty.

SCIENTISTS DECEIVED.

Until now many learned scientists, naturalists and savants have laboured under the sweet delusion that much which they have seen is genuine, and even after reading the confessions of the professor they may continue to doubt his story. His mummies and many other manufactured freaks are to-day on exhibition as genuine and original in the National Museum of France, in the London Strand Museum, and in numerous other national exhibition halls of the Old World.

Professor Fisher in the manufacture of the Egyptian mummy uses human teeth—frequently procured from dentists—and human bone—procured from surgical colleges. With this genuine frame for a ground work, he manufactures the dried and wrinkled "flesh" (perfect imitation of the Egyptian embalmer's effect) from the actual basis of carnal substances.

A real mummy, when chemically analyzed, resolves to a basis of animal glucose. In order that his work may stand this test, he employs that basis, using glucose and cotton batting, thus defying scientific scepticism, should it exist, in this particular. The cotton, under any alchemic acid, leaves the material atomic ingredient of skin and tissue, which is nothing more than the base substance of clay. Here again a test fails to detect the fraud.

STAND EVERY TEST.

From the various abattoirs he procures such entrails and other organs as can be preserved by his process of embalming, and then shapes them so they will conform to human organs. There is a nothing lacking in his mummies. Though a creation of cotton, glucose and paper mache, they stand every conceivable test.

Professor Fisher learned the secrets of his weird art in far Berlin, where, as a taxidermist, he became well known to the naturalists of Germany. He is the man who superintended the mounting of the famous elephant Jumbo.

Professor Fisher supplies many of the greatest freaks of mummies sold and exhibited by the world's dealers. Who has not seen "the pug dog child, born in Cleveland, Ohio, and the elephant child," and the "alligator-boy," and the "family of mummified Aztecs," exhibited all over America as having been unearthed in the ancient ruins of Anahuac? None of these things have ever existed, declares the professor, and he admits having created and sold them to the men who are still reaping harvests from their exhibitions. The "mermaid," the giant "Newfoundland octopus," exhibited at the world's fair—these are other of his freak productions, every one of which endures the test of acid, fire and water.

NO GENUINE MUMMIES.

"You ask me," he said, "if I believe there are any genuine mummies in America. I have seen them all, and I say emphatically, there are none. There are no mummies in Egypt except of the royal family, for others could not afford the embalming process used to the last art.

"While in the Smithsonian institution at Washington," said Professor Fisher to the writer, "I saw countless mummified objects and curios, freaks and war relics which I recognized as my own handiwork. The metallic quirt and the saddle supposed to have been the property of Napoleon, now exhibited in the Louvre in Paris, are others of my works.

"I manufacture old flint-lock guns, swords, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and old-world relics, pottery, vases, urns, quoits, spears, heads, bracelets, and Sanscrit and Hebrew parchments of genuine paper.

THE OHIO PETRIFIED MAN.

"In Lima, Ohio, a few years ago, a man came to me one night and asked for a perfect petrified man—one that would endure all tests. It was buried just below the surface of the ground. The discovery of the supposed to-be petrified man by a ploughman resulted. Great was the excitement. Perhaps you remember about it. The papers were full of it: scientists and professors from all over the land hastened to the scene of the discovery and never was a collection of people so badly fooled."

THE NATIVE'S TEETH.

WHY ARE THEY SO GOOD?

The European in Egypt conscious of the scrupulous use of his own tooth-brush and the almost astronomical regularity of his visits for inspection to his dentist, can scarcely fail to be struck by the lamentable contrast between his own teeth and those of the happy-go-lucky Berber servant whom he employs. Needless to say, explanations of a fact so striking have not been lacking: they have been, however, more abundant than adequate. The popular explanation is of great interest, because it introduces us at once to a biological controversy of which the popular explainer is perhaps scarcely cognisant. It is commonly said that our teeth are "degenerate." Whereas the savage uses his, we have invented various modes of cooking and selection of food, not to mention the knife and fork, which render our teeth more or less superfluous. The consequence is that they have fallen into comparative disuse. Effects of this disease are transmitted from generation to generation of civilised peoples, and so the phrase is justified that our teeth are degenerate. But the biologist retorts that to accept this explanation is to make a quite unwarrantable assumption. He denies *in toto* that the effects of disease are transmissible by inheritance—Lamarck, Spencer, and Darwin notwithstanding—and his arguments are so strong that we are compelled, or all but compelled, to believe him. In so far as teeth are concerned, there can be no doubt that he is absolutely right. The Lamarckian explanation of the bad teeth of civilised man must be rejected, even if it leaves us anchorless. Better no theory than a bad one.

The natural selectionist would say that what cannot be explained on Lamarckian principles is readily capable of explanation by him. He would say that in former days good teeth were of use in the struggle for existence, and that they therefore tended to be selected, whilst persons possessing bad teeth tended to die young and childless. It would be assumed in such an explanation that there are inborn and therefore transmissible tendencies to have good or bad teeth. Such an explanation does very well in a thousand cases, but it really counts for very little in the present instance.

As in the case of the asserted degeneracy of the national physique, we are led to the much more hopeful proposition that the badness of our teeth does not depend upon inborn characters at all, but for each individual is a consequence of his individual circumstances during his existence as an individual. In other words, the general rule is, on this much more probable doctrine, that at birth we all have a pretty fair start in the matter of teeth. We do not inherit the defect of decay in our parents' teeth, nor are our own teeth likely to be the worse because our parents have allowed the cook and the knife to do part of the work which a savage would have done with his teeth. In there, any particular direction to which we may turn for the environmental factors which determine the lamentable state of the average civilized mouth? Before attempting to answer this question it is well to realise the immediate cause of dental decay.

A tooth decays simply because acids are produced in the mouth, which act chemically upon, and thereby dissolve the salts, mainly of time, which constitute the enamel covering of the tooth. Now, the characteristic secretions of the mouth are not acid, but very definitely alkaline, as might well be expected. The acids which destroy our teeth are not to be found, again, in the food; they are the products, with the rarest exceptions, of bacteria. This is a comparatively recent and, of course, a capital discovery. The conclusion would appear to be that we must adopt a system of antisepsis. In this belief, the present writer's teeth, like those of every one of his readers, were subjected, a few years ago, on getting up, to the action of an antisepic and alkaline dentifrice. On this score, the advantage of the civilised man over the savage would appear to be great, and yet the savage always beats us. The value of the tooth brush and dentifrices has probably been immensely over-rated. We must probe further still. The present brief note has been suggested by my reading of a little book just published by Dr. Simon Wallace, wherein the author adduces further arguments in favour of his view that our teeth decay because of the manner in which our diet is deprived of its coarser parts, and is so prepared and consumed that it tends to lodge in the mouth, affording an excellent diet for acid-producing bacteria and thus leading to acid solution of the enamel. I have left myself no space in which to discuss Dr. Wallace's cogent contentions. At any rate, it is quite certain that civilised man, plus the tooth-brush and antisepsics, makes a very poor show in comparison with the unaided dog or savage, and if Dr. Wallace is not right, it seems to be at least certain that no one else is.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, May 22, 1.5 p.m.		
Sales of the day... bales 10,000		
Of which Egyptian 200		
American new maize, Spot per cental 4/6		
Amer. futures (June-July) 5.93		
(October-Novem.) 5.68		
American middling 6.13		
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (May) 10 (June) 9 55/61		
" " " (July) 9 44/64		
(Nov.) 8 39/64		
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.) 9		
" good fair 10		
" good 11 4/16		
Egypt. fully good fair 10 8/16		
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) 10		
NEW YORK, May 22		
Spot Cotton 11.90		
American Futures (June) 11.15		
" (July) 11.14		
" (October) 10.59		
" (November) 10.58		
Cable transfers dol. 4 85/4		
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 17,000		
NEW ORLEANS, May 22.		
Cotton Spot 11.46		
Futures July 11.31		
" August 10.99		
LIVERPOOL, May 22.		
American futures (June-July) 5.93		
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (May) 10 6/64		
" " " (June) 9 60/64		
" " " (July) 9 49/64		
" " " (Nov.) 8 41/64		
LONDON, May 22		
Bar Silver (per oz d.) 31 3/16		
Private discount (3 month bills) 3 1/2		
Consols (June) 89 1/2		
Egyptian Unified 104		
Turkish Unified 93 1/2		
Rio Tinto 65		
New Dairies 17 1/2		
Agricultural Bank 9 1/2		
National Bank of Egypt 26 1/2		
Rand Minas New 6		
Chartered of S. Africa 1 10/16		
Nile Valley Gold Mine New		
New Egyptians 1 1/2		
The Western Oasis Corporation & premium Delta Light (earer shares) 12 1/2		
Egyptian Railway 100		
Domain 105		
Ottoman Defence 103		
Italian Rents 105		
Greek Monopoly 54		
Greek Rent 4% 41 1/2		
Ottoman Bank 16		
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (May) 6 7/16 buyers German Beet Sugar (May) 7/93		
£600,000 were paid into the Bank to-day		
PABIE, May 22		
Banque d'Athènes 151		
Crédit Foncier Egyptien 774		
Crédit Lyonnais 1175		
Comptoir National d'Escompte 660		
Land Bank of Egypt 220		
Ottoman Bank 669		
Lots Tura 145		
Cheques on London 25 20		
Sugar White No. 8 (May) 24		
Banque de Salonicque 175		

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 22nd May, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDLED		IN AT
FROM	The Company's Offices.	Postal Offices.
H. M.	H. M.	
London	12	31
Liverpool	12	
Manchester	16	
Glasgow		
Other Provincial Offices	40	

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECEIETTES

du dim. 13 mai 1906 au samedi 19 mai 1906

Carnets Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

Ann. cour. 26187 2958 5654

" der. 20965 2675 3997

Augment. 5222 283 1657

TOTAUX.—Année cour. 1097; année dernière 882; augmentation 215

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 19 mai 1906

Carnets Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

Ann. cour. 1354 142 1493

" der. 1228 123 1351

Augment. 126 19 145

du 1er janvier au samedi 19 mai 1906

Carnets Billets et Divers Totaux

L.E. L.E. L.E.

Ann. cour. 24,425 2,464 2,889

" der. 20,205 1908 22,114

Augment. 4,219 556 4,775

RESUME
DE LA
SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 18 mai

AMERIQUE:	1906	1905
Recettes aux ports	Balles	Balles
Semaine	80,000	139,000
Rec. du 1er Sept.	7,339,000	8,965,000
Export. Angleterre		
Semaine	10,000	81,000
Export. Angleterre	1,660,000	3,448,000
Export. Continent		
Semaine	70,000	69,000
Export. Continent	3,158,000	3,950,000
du 1er Sept.		
Etats-Unis.	4,108,000	4,095,000
Stock ports	510,000	585,000
Insight Semaine	112,000	156,000
Insight du 1 Sept.	10,188,000	12,011,000
Conso. Mondiale	202,000	266,000
Amér. Semaine	9,446,000	9,904,000
Conso. Mondiale	2,344,000	2,589,000
Via. supply amér.	2,840,000	3,011,000
GENERAL		
LIVERPOOL:	1906	1905
Ventes Semaine	Balles	Balles
Forwarded	72,000	56,000
Importation	66,000	95,000
Exportation	50,000	94,000
Stock	7,000	8,000
Flottant	965,000	815,000
	70,000	209,000
EGYPTIEN		
Ventes Semaine	Balles	Balles
Forwarded	2,000	2,700
Importation	3,000	7,500
Exportation	4,000	10,000
Stock	800	3,200
Flottant	34,000	53,000
	16,000	13,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.		
Prices on Tuesday, May 15, 1906.		
Abysinia Bank		
Agricultural Banks.		
Anglo-Egyptian Bank		
Central Egypt Exp. Co.		
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte		
Corporation of Western Egypt		
Dairies Sugar 4% Deb.		
Dairies Sanieh Ord.		
Deferred		
Delta Prof.		
Deferred		
Delta Lands		
Egypt. Invest. & Agency		
Egypt. Trust & Invest.		
Egyptian Markets		
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.		
Egyptian Sudan Mines		
Options		
Land and General		
Egyptian Estates		